Sodium Chloride I.P. 2.6g + Potassium Chloride I.P. 1.5g + Sodium Citrate I.P. 2.9g + Dextrose (Anhydrous) I.P. 13.5g

# **Electroslice ORS Sachet**

Sodium Chloride I.P. 2.6g + Potassium Chloride I.P. 1.5g + Sodium Citrate I.P. 2.9g + Dextrose (Anhydrous) I.P. 13.5g Sachet

Category: Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) / Electrolyte Replacement Dosage Form: Sachet (Powder for Oral Solution)

## **Description:**

This Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) combines electrolytes and glucose to help rehydrate the body, especially in cases of dehydration due to conditions such as diarrhea, vomiting, or excessive sweating. The formulation is designed to replace lost fluids, sodium, potassium, and citrate to help maintain electrolyte balance and support normal bodily function.

- Sodium Chloride (2.6g): Helps restore sodium levels, crucial for maintaining fluid balance and cellular function.
- Potassium Chloride (1.5g): Replaces lost potassium, a vital electrolyte required for heart and muscle function.
- Sodium Citrate (2.9g): Acts as a buffer and helps maintain the body's acid-base balance.
- Dextrose (Anhydrous) (13.5g): Provides glucose, a quick source of energy that aids in water absorption in the intestines.

This combination ensures the effective rehydration of the body, especially in

conditions of mild to moderate dehydration.

**Composition (Per Sachet):** 

- Sodium Chloride (I.P.): 2.6 g
- Potassium Chloride (I.P.): 1.5 g
- Sodium Citrate (I.P.): 2.9 g
- Dextrose (Anhydrous) (I.P.): 13.5 g

#### Indications:

The ORS sachet is used for:

- 1. Dehydration Due to Diarrhea or Vomiting:
  - Sodium, potassium, and citrate help replace the electrolytes lost in the body due to diarrhea, vomiting, or both.
    Dextrose aids in water absorption and rehydration.
- 2. Oral Rehydration for Children and Adults:
  - Suitable for mild to moderate dehydration, including cases of gastroenteritis and food poisoning, and for rehydrating individuals after physical activity or heat exposure.
- 3. Recovery After Excessive Fluid Loss (e.g., Sweating):
  - Restores electrolyte balance and helps combat fatigue caused by fluid loss.
- 4. Management of Heat Stroke or Heat Exhaustion:

 Used in conjunction with medical care for the rehydration of individuals affected by heat stroke or heat exhaustion.

#### **Dosage and Administration:**

- Adults and Children (over 6 years):
  - 1 sachet should be dissolved in 200-250 mL of clean, lukewarm water. Drink the solution slowly, and repeat as needed.
  - Mild to moderate dehydration: Take 1-2 sachets per day depending on the severity of fluid loss.
- Infants and Children (under 6 years):
  - For infants, consult a healthcare provider for specific dosage recommendations.
  - 1/2 sachet may be used for infants aged 1–2 years, dissolved in 100–125 mL of water.
  - Ensure to follow a healthcare professional's instructions on hydration volume based on the child's weight and condition.
- In cases of severe dehydration, or if the condition does not improve with oral rehydration, immediate medical attention should be sought.

### **Mechanism of Action:**

- 1. Sodium Chloride:
  - Restores sodium levels to help maintain osmotic balance in

body cells and fluid retention. Sodium is also crucial for maintaining normal nerve and muscle function.

- 2. Potassium Chloride:
  - Potassium is important for heart health, muscle contraction, and nerve function. Replacing potassium helps prevent conditions like muscle cramps, arrhythmias, and fatigue.
- 3. Sodium Citrate:
  - Acts as a buffer, helping to neutralize excess acid in the body. It also facilitates the absorption of fluids, and in some cases, reduces the risk of metabolic acidosis.
- 4. Dextrose (Anhydrous):
  - Glucose aids in water absorption in the intestines and helps provide a quick source of energy for the body. The presence of glucose improves the efficacy of the electrolyte absorption process, enhancing rehydration.

#### **Contraindications:**

- Hyperkalemia (High Potassium Levels):
  - Contraindicated in patients with high potassium levels or those with kidney disorders that impair potassium excretion.
- Severe Renal Impairment:
  - Should not be used in patients with severe renal impairment or acute kidney failure as it

may worsen electrolyte imbalances.

- Congestive Heart Failure or Severe Hypertension:
  - Use with caution in patients with heart disease, high blood pressure, or those at risk of fluid overload due to the sodium content.

Warnings and Precautions:

- 1. Monitor Electrolyte Balance:
  - In patients with kidney disease or those on medications affecting electrolyte levels (such as ACE inhibitors or diuretics), careful monitoring of blood electrolytes is required during ORS use.
- 2. Overuse:
  - Overuse or prolonged use without medical supervision may lead to electrolyte imbalance, such as hypernatremia (high sodium levels) or hyperkalemia (high potassium levels), particularly in those with kidney problems or heart conditions.
- 3. Consult a Healthcare Provider:
  - If symptoms of dehydration persist despite using ORS or if signs of severe dehydration (such as dizziness, fainting, or confusion) develop, seek immediate medical attention.

**Adverse Effects:** 

• Common Side Effects:

- Mild stomach upset, bloating, or a feeling of fullness, especially with higher doses.
- Nausea or vomiting in some individuals.
- Serious Side Effects:
  - Electrolyte disturbances (such as hypernatremia, hyperkalemia): These may present with symptoms like muscle weakness, irregular heartbeat, or swelling.
  - Fluid retention or edema, especially in patients with kidney disease or heart failure.

## **Drug Interactions:**

- Diuretics:
  - Diuretics can alter the electrolyte balance (especially potassium and sodium).
    Careful monitoring is advised when combined with ORS.
- ACE Inhibitors and ARBs:
  - May increase the risk of hyperkalemia when used with ORS, as they affect potassium levels.
- Lithium:
  - ORS may alter lithium levels in the blood. Monitoring of lithium levels is recommended during use.

**Storage Instructions:** 

- Store in a cool, dry place at room temperature (15–30°C).
- Keep the sachets tightly sealed to prevent moisture contamination.
- Keep out of the reach of children.

**Key Points for Use:** 

- Oral rehydration should be used in conjunction with other medical treatments if necessary.
- Use as instructed to rehydrate during episodes of mild to moderate dehydration.
- For severe dehydration or if there is no improvement, seek medical attention immediately.

Manufactured in India for:

